

On June 27, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

18656. Misbranding of K-K-K Keyser's "Pink" Kold Kapsules. U. S. v. 2 Dozen Packages of K-K-K Keyser's "Pink" Kold Kapsules. Default decree of condemnation and destruction. (F. & D. No. 26177. I. S. No. 28270. S. No. 4445.)

Examination of a drug product, known as Keyser's "Pink" Kold Kapsules, from the shipment herein described having shown that the carton, circular, and display card bore statements representing that the article possessed curative or therapeutic properties which it did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

On April 6, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel praying seizure and condemnation of two dozen packages of K-K-K Keyser's "Pink" Kold Kapsules at Johnstown, Pa., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Keyser Chemical Co. (Inc.), Roanoke, Va., on or about March 6, 1931, and had been transported from the State of Virginia into the State of Pennsylvania, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that the capsules contained salol, quinine sulphate, camphor, powdered ginger, powdered capsicum, and aloin.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements appearing on the labeling, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the said article, were false and fraudulent: (Retail carton) "Keyser's 'Pink' Kold Kapsules for * * * La Grippe;" (circular) "Keyser's 'Pink' Kold Kapsules * * * They * * * act on the liver thereby arousing the secretions to action and relieving congestion;" (display card in shipping container) "For Influenza, La Grippe * * * Etc. take Keyser's 'Pink' Kold Kapsules."

On June 5, 1931, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation was entered and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, *Secretary of Agriculture.*

18657. Adulteration and misbranding of Gold Bond Sterilseptic toilet powder. U. S. v. 139 Packages of Gold Bond Sterilseptic Powder. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 26272. I. S. No. 29220. S. No. 4578.)

Examination of a drug product, known as Gold Bond Sterilseptic toilet powder, from the shipment herein described having shown that the article was represented to be antiseptic, whereas it was not, also that the labeling contained statements representing that the article possessed curative and therapeutic properties which it did not possess, the Secretary of Agriculture reported the matter to the United States attorney for the Southern District of New York.

On April 23, 1931, the United States attorney filed in the District Court of the United States for the district aforesaid a libel, and on May 25, 1931, an amended libel, praying seizure and condemnation of 139 packages of Gold Bond Sterilseptic toilet powder, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New York, N. Y., alleging that the article had been shipped by the Gold Bond Sterilizing Powder Co., Fairhaven, Mass., on or about March 19, 1931, and had been transported from the State of Massachusetts into the State of New York, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted of talc and boric acid, with small proportions of volatile oils including eucalyptol and methyl salicylate. Bacteriological examination showed that the article was not antiseptic.

It was alleged in the libel as amended that the article was adulterated in that it fell below the professed standard of "antiseptic," under which it was sold.

Misbranding was alleged for the reason that the following statements appearing on the carton and can labels and in the circulars, regarding the curative or therapeutic effects of the article, were false and fraudulent, since it con-